

## GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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KINNEY, NICHOLS & CO.,  
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## WEEKLY GLOBE-REPUBLIC.

MAMMOTH DOUBLE SHEET.  
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Springfield, Ohio.

## NOTICE TO EASTERN ADVERTISERS.

Mr. H. C. SUTHER, 23 Park Row, New York, is  
the GLOBE-REPUBLIC'S special representative, to  
whom all Eastern advertising business, must be  
referred.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

## CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Mayor:

James F. Goodwin.

For City Solicitor:

Augustus N. Summers.

For City Marshal:

William H. Hughes.

For Street Commissioner:

E. A. Williams.

For Water Works Trustee:

Edward C. Goya.

## TOWNSHIP REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Trustees:

Joseph Harrison, Wm. H. Craig, John M. Stewart.

For Justice of the Peace:

William A. Stone.

For Constables:

Louis Brown, Thomas J. Jewett.

For Clerk:

Isaac Kinde.

For Treasurer:

William S. Wilson.

The snake liars have commenced on  
cows.The Washington Critic says Higgins  
will stick.Sir Michael Hicks-Beach succeeds Sir  
Stafford Northcote as the English Con-  
servative leader.Our State Senate and House of Repre-  
sentatives go down in history as the  
O'Myers Legislature.Let us keep one eye on Samuel J. Ran-  
dall. He may prove a Democrat with a  
future before him as well as behind him.Large mouths in sweet women are the  
present fashion.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.True. If the mouth is really sweet, the  
more of it the better.The Cleveland Penny Press charges that  
the legislature is controlled by "the school  
booke." This may be true, but it is  
not new.The next mayor of Canton will be a Re-  
publican.—Daily Repository."Put it there!" The next mayor of  
Springfield will be a Republican.Parson Newman says he is not a spiri-  
tualist and that Senator Leland Stanford is  
a man of prodigious intellect. The public  
mind may be at rest on two important  
points.By the way, w—don't hear of Doro Paige,  
of Akron, and Mayor Constance, of Spring-  
field, in the way of political preferment.—  
Cleveland Argus.No; nor you won't very soon. "Con-  
stance"—time is the victim of blighted hopes.We warn the Republicans of Spring-  
field that the Democrats are going to  
make a desperate fight to get full control  
of the city, and intend to get all the votes  
that can be reached by whisky or money!Wanted, a literary newspaper that has said  
anything good of our present Legislature. A  
liberal reward will be paid for the same.—  
Indianapolis Times.Shake! We have yet to see anything  
good said in a newspaper of our Ohio Leg-  
islature! This is a solid, solemn fact.The Dayton Journal intimates that it  
Durbin wants to be re-Ward-ed he had  
better go to Columbus, and have it done  
under the Ripper bill. Ward has had too  
much experience with the Ripper saw to  
go near it again, so soon.Mr. C. M. Campbell, of the Hamilton Daily  
News, is the only Ohio editor rich enough  
to attend the New Orleans Exposition. He  
won't be so rich when he gets back,  
except in experience. The Crescent City  
boarding-house keepers will have his  
money.The World's Industrial and Cotton Cen-  
tenial Exposition, and the chief features  
of interest connected with the various ap-  
paratus, appliances and machinery to be  
seen there, will be found tersely and ably  
treated, in popular language and with  
many handsome illustrations, in the March  
14th and 28th issues of Industrial Amer-  
ica. These two editions are Special Ex-  
position Numbers, the publisher having  
himself visited New Orleans, and person-  
ally superintended the preparation of the  
report. Copies may be ordered through  
any newsdealer at 10 cents each, or the  
paper will be supplied regularly by news-  
dealers at a cost of 10 cents every other  
week. The subscription is \$2 a year, and  
the office No. 9 Murray street, New York.It is a "funny custom of the Senate" which  
prescribes an apprenticeship of silence for  
William M. Everts, and permits any one of  
the intellectual giants who has been a mem-  
ber for one term to talk for the mere pleasure  
of hearing his own voice.—Boston Herald.The Indianapolis News states that the late  
Senator Morton declined to knuckle to that  
"funny custom," but that "almost the first  
thing he did after he took the oath," he "jumped  
into the middle of a debate in his usual  
hammer-and-tongs fashion." The News  
says that Blaine, also, gave this custom a  
slam.While giving Mr. Thompson and those  
associated with him credit for honesty of  
purpose in their party affiliations, we must  
beg leave to remind them that they are not,  
as they assume, the only ones who "vote  
for principle rather than policy." This  
assumption is made in Mr. Thompson's  
card of Monday evening. Whereas the  
facts in the case are, that by far the large-  
est number of our most conscientious citi-  
zens, those who are most loyal to  
principle, whose convictions upon  
the temperance question are just as clear  
and well grounded as those of any third  
party man, and who are in the fore-  
front of every good work, are found  
outside the limits of that party. Still  
more, by far the largest number of those  
who are loyal to the principle of prohibi-  
tion of the liquor traffic are confident  
that it can be more effectively promoted  
by other means than a separate party  
organization.In view of these facts the claim which  
is made by the political prohibitionists  
that they have a monopoly of moral and  
temperance principle, and that they alone  
"vote for principle rather than policy,"  
groundless assumption.Dr. John Cass, of Hamilton, Ohio, who  
has relatives in this city, made some sen-  
sible and practical remarks at the last ses-  
sion of the health board. He said that a  
visitation of the cholera was anticipated  
this summer, but it was not known whether  
it would strike us or not. People at the sea-  
board and in many inland towns were getting  
ready for its coming. Illinois was stirred  
up and a number of other interior States.  
It therefore behooved the board to adopt  
active measures for Hamilton. A good  
plan would be to appoint a committee to  
visit each house and inspect the cellars,  
drains and everything connected with the  
premises. That committee should also  
recommend the best disinfectant. Now  
was the time to put the city in a good san-  
itary condition. If the disease comes to  
Ohio there is no telling where it will strike  
first. Bad vaults and filthy cellars did not  
spontaneously give rise to cholera, but they  
largely favored it. A great many houses  
of course did not need investigation, but  
the committee should be clad with author-  
ity to visit any and all places and disinfest  
or adopt such remedy as they might deem  
proper. What the doctor said is just as  
true of Springfield as of Hamilton.

## THE LOCAL ISSUE.

The Republicans were first in the field  
with a full city ticket, and it was a good  
one. Each man nominated is unexcelled  
in character and in personal record,  
and each is honest and capable. The  
Democrats, on the other hand, were last  
in the field, and in making out their ticket  
they have made a square issue with the  
orderly, decent element of our city. Their  
candidates for the offices of mayor and  
marshal squarely represent the saloon in-  
terest, and it is more than hinted that  
Jake Smith will be furnished with an  
abundance of booze to be used for the  
purchase of voters.The question now presented to the citi-  
zens of Springfield is whether they will  
allow men representing, squarely, bad  
principles, to be chosen to our city offices  
by corrupt methods! The Democrats have  
for their campaign cry—"The Barrel and  
the Bottle"—and will try to choose a set of  
men who will not enforce the laws or try  
to maintain public order, or protect the  
citizen from the sources of poverty, pau-  
perism and crime! The Republicans have  
selected good, clean, strong men, who will  
enforce the laws and maintain peace and  
good order in community.CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN THE MAN-  
AGEMENT OF BUSINESS ENTER-  
PRISES.The business management of the Cham-  
pion Reaper and Mower interests of this  
city is as extraordinary in its character as  
are the wonderful factories, themselves,  
supplying as they do, a very large portion  
of the machines that cut the grain and  
grass of this little planet of ours. The  
managers of the Champion interest are,  
indisputably, at the head of the Reaper  
and Mower business, in the country and  
in the world—in the extent of their operations,  
and also, in the excellence and effective-  
ness of their methods of doing business,  
and now we have the assertion from the  
New York Daily Times, that Messrs. War-  
der, Bushnell & Glesner, of this city and  
Chicago, Illinois, furnish "the first in-  
stance" of the application of the principles  
of Civil Service Reform to the manage-  
ment of business enterprises, known in  
this country. In the issue of the paper  
alluded to, for March 19th, is an editorial  
on this matter, which opens as follows:It was natural to expect that the conven-  
ient and effective methods of civil service re-  
form, so successful in the public service for  
testing character and capacity, would before  
long attract the attention of sagacious men  
in private business. For a time that atten-  
tion was diverted by the determined stand-  
ing of the disappointed politicians and office-  
seekers. But public opinion has rapidly  
changed, and the truth cannot be concealed.The large firm of Warder, Bushnell & Gles-  
ner, of Chicago, engaged in the manufacture  
of mowing and reaping machines, has  
been the first in this country to extend  
these methods to private business. Find-  
ing the old ways of selecting clerks and  
agents tedious and inadequate, Mr. Gles-  
ner, of that firm, after studying the facts  
used in the civil service examinations at Chi-  
cago, had an application blank and questions  
printed for the private use of the firm. The  
practical results of their use have been ex-  
cellent. A member of the firm states that  
through them he can learn as much about an  
applicant in an hour as under the old way of  
selecting clerks he could learn by employing  
one a month. The firm proposes to develop  
the new experiment, and the time may not  
be distant when the practical methods ap-  
proved in the public service may have their  
most extensive application in private busi-  
ness and in that of great corporations.Every one seeking the Government service  
where the rules apply must set forth under  
oath in his application the qualifications he  
possesses, and a correct judgment to be formed  
concerning his character, education and gen-  
eral capacity, and must, in addition, state what  
has been his business and position each year  
during the preceding five years. It is mani-  
fest that the system is a most effective one  
for the selection of men for the service. It is  
peculiarly adapted to the needs of the ser-  
vice, and must be used with great advan-  
tage by large firms and corporations. An  
examination, using suitable questions relating  
to the kind of business involved, can be made  
when the application has been filed, after the  
manner adopted by the Chicago firm.But while this is the first instance of the  
kind known in America, there is in it,  
as the Times states, "nothing absolutely  
new," as the editor proceeds to show, as  
follows:Long before examinations under the United  
States Civil Service Commission began in this  
country they had been found so beneficial in  
the public service of Great Britain that they  
had been copied by great firms and corpora-  
tions. As early as 1854 the great London  
printing house of Spottiswoode instituted a  
system of examinations for its clerks. This  
example was not long after followed by the  
Bank of England, the Railway Clearing  
House, the London and Westminster Bank,  
and many others. Such examinations are  
now quite extensive in private business in  
Great Britain. An examination of the kind  
in his work on Civil Service in Great Britain,  
says that private citizens there, recognizing  
the value of the government examinations as  
tests of character and business capacity, have  
so industriously sought to employ those who  
have successfully passed the examination that  
the government has been compelled to refuse  
the examinations to those who will not  
declare they do not seek them for the pur-  
pose of securing private employment! We  
see in such facts how business men in Great  
Britain have been led to the examination of  
their clerks and employees, who have been  
denouncing civil service reform as chimerical  
and impractical. Business men are not slow  
in seeing that it is based on business methods.Civil Service Reform is likely, in view  
of these facts, to grow not only in Govern-  
ment official circles, but to enter this door  
which has been opened for its application  
to business principles and methods by  
Messrs. Warder, Bushnell & Glesner, and  
to become universally adopted.

## Experts in Handwriting.

We are informed by one of the profes-  
sion (and there are but two in Lon-  
don who almost do the work) that  
within the last four years he has been  
entrusted with more than 600 cases  
from different parts of the country, in  
connection with certainly not 200 of  
which he had to appear publicly.  
The rest are compromised or hushed up,  
or in many instances never come  
so far as that, for often the consulting  
parties only want their own sus-  
picions confirmed for their own satis-  
faction, without any intention of taking  
further action. They are for the most  
matrimonial disputes; scandalous com-  
munications from disappointed suitors;  
secretly thrust under the front door;  
abusive and threatening letters; eras-  
ures and in suspected signatures to  
wills; and—strange that a day of uni-  
versal love and harmony should be so  
desecrated!—no Valentine's Day passes  
that does not bring with it half a dozen  
letters, postmarked, "My dear Sir," the  
authors of which the recipients show an  
angry and a lively curiosity.Occasionally the expert's opinion  
will be asked on a difficulty which arose  
before the profession attained its pre-  
sent eminence—on the validity of signa-  
ture to a will, for instance, signed 40  
years ago, and though at first the ques-  
tion is not a serious one, it is not long  
before, never legally impugned. "Only  
the other day," said the authority in  
question to us, "I was taken to see one  
of these wills. The moment I set eyes  
on it I knew it was a rank forgery. Noth-  
ing could be done, nor ever can be  
done, in cases where the parties are all  
dead and the property has long changed  
hands. The consequence is that, in my  
own experience, I have met again  
and again with instances of estates and  
incomes held under a title founded on  
the most indisputable forgeries, but  
which no one has dared to question, or  
argue or the money to take into court."And now that we have for the mo-  
ment turned to the subject of the ex-  
pert's examination of papers written  
many years before, it will not be un-  
interesting to refer to the late Mr. Cha-  
bot's opinion on the vexed question of  
the authenticity of the papers of the  
Barrel and the Bottle—and will try to choose a set of  
men who will not enforce the laws or try  
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tion was diverted by the determined stand-  
ing of the disappointed politicians and office-  
seekers. But public opinion has rapidly  
changed, and the truth cannot be concealed.Edinburgh is the healthiest large city  
in Great Britain.WRITING FOR A MAGAZINE.  
The Thorns That Beset the Pathway of  
Those Ambitious for Literary Fame.Magazine writing is often mentioned as  
a source of profit to literateurs, but it  
is a very limited industry. There are  
scarcely half a dozen magazines for  
mature readers in the whole Republic,  
and he who should appear in all their  
pages once a month would seem to be  
overestimating before the public. Hardly  
any one contributor is so fortunate in  
being paid for his work; but, if he should be,  
it would be a very generous estimate of  
his annual earnings. Nobody outside  
the profession has any idea how the  
magazines are crowded, and what  
masses of rubbish the editors continually  
receive. Each editor has sufficient to  
accept matter on hand to publish it  
for at least two years, without any addi-  
tion to the stock. Consequently the  
editors have a habit of returning all  
articles regardless of the writers unless  
they have been pre-engaged. There is  
no chance for a new writer, even if he  
writes exceedingly well, so great  
and incessant is the pressure. A man  
who should talk of supporting himself  
by contributing to the magazines would  
be regarded here as a man who should  
talk of gaining a livelihood by picking  
up old clogs in Broadway.There are fewer magazines than there  
have been, and the opportunities for  
writers are, therefore, materially less.  
Some of them do not pay much more than  
half what they used to, and are pre-  
sented to be issued at a steady loss. In  
truth, only two of the number are  
prosperous, and they cover the  
ground that eight or ten would ordi-  
narily cover. Several of the monthlies  
that have expired richly deserved death,  
so badly were they managed, so odious-  
ly unjust were they to contributors.  
The writer was never paid until publica-  
tion, which might be delayed a season  
or a year, or several years. The poor  
contributor might starve or commit  
suicide meantime, if he chose to;  
that was no fault of the editor, always  
obliged to pay the publisher and his  
associates. Not frequently, long after  
the article had been written and sent  
back as if it had been rejected, and it  
was useless to present the facts. No  
redress could be obtained. When an  
article had been written to order, and  
there had been meanwhile a change in  
the editor's mind or the publisher's  
opinion, the writer was left to suffer,  
of course. His MS. would be re-  
turned and the blame put on him, al-  
though he had fulfilled every condition  
to the last iota. A paper would be  
carefully prepared by request, with the  
assurance that it should appear the  
next month, and it would not appear  
in twelve months—perhaps not at all.  
When the writer would protest against  
such violation of a promise, he would be  
graciously told that he could take  
away his article when he liked. But  
no hint of recompense or reparation  
for the writer's loss, and the editor  
for the publisher was so accustomed to  
the grossest injustice as to seem un-  
conscious of doing wrong.The editor of a very clever, though  
peculiarly administered monthly, was  
so wanting in decision that he printed  
this form for the benefit of contribu-  
tors:DEAR SIR—Your article has been accept-  
ed; but if you should wish at any time  
to withdraw it, you may do so by applying  
for it, giving the number (200) as here-  
in stated. Respectfully yours,  
THE EDITOR.Magazines are not so bad as they  
formerly were, but they are bad enough.  
From the writer's point of view. Some  
of them still refuse to pay on accept-  
ance—the only equitable method, since  
it is plain that a worker should receive  
his wages when his work is done.  
What inducement is there to prepare  
an article if one cannot tell when one  
will get the money for it? Articles un-  
paid for are notoriously neglected and  
delayed, and often allowed to  
spoil by the passage of time, in  
which case the author bears the entire  
loss. On him, instead of the whole busi-  
ness and responsibility are placed, and  
he is made answerable generally for  
every editorial mistake and all the pub-  
lisher's vagaries.Some writers, who are practical and  
business-like in their dealings with  
publishers, try to make such arrange-  
ments as will prevent them from suf-  
fering. But, despite every precaution,  
they are put periodically in the wrong  
and deprived of their proper dues. A  
well-known magazine declares that,  
in a long series of years, he has never had  
a completely satisfactory transaction  
with a magazine editor. Attempts of  
some kind were apt to be made to get  
the better of him, and if they had failed  
of success, it was, he says, on ac-  
count of his stubborn resistance. His  
experience has been unfortunate.  
Many contributors of my acquaintance  
attest that they have never had an un-  
satisfactory periodical, but they have  
been written for. They have been for-  
tunate, for misunderstandings with edi-  
tors, to put it mildly, are by no means  
uncommon.The editors who are accused of act-  
ing so queer as it may be supposed,  
under the influence of the editor, employ  
ers on whom their situations depend.  
Frequently, no doubt, they are simply  
agents, and ought not to be censured,  
perhaps, unless it be for lack of candor.  
In behalf of one magazine there is uni-  
versal testimony. Every man and wo-  
man who has had business with it is its  
ardent antagonist.The prices paid by periodicals vary.  
The best rate is supposed to be \$10 a  
printed page, the page ranging from  
700 to 1,000 words. But more than  
this is often allowed, as high as \$13.  
and occasionally \$20. On the other  
hand, \$8 and \$10 a page is often paid  
for sufficient compensation. When a par-  
ticular contributor is in active demand,  
and has been specially engaged, he is  
handily treated. When a man is  
anxious to be a contributor, his path-  
way is likely to be full of thorns.—  
James Henry Brown in Louisville Courier-  
Journal.

## A NEW MONASTIC ORDER.

Commodore Stockton's Grandson the  
Founder of the Episcopal Monks.In Thirteenth street, a few blocks  
east of Third avenue, at the end of a  
long row of similarly-built houses,  
stands a plain, three-story brown-stone  
building. A silver plate, larger than  
ordinary, is fastened to the door, with  
the inscription: "Holy Cross: Clergy House," beneath a small  
black cross, gives the only clue to the  
use to which it is put.  
The founder of the order is a young  
graduate of the late Commodore Stock-  
ton. Until 15 years ago he had lived  
almost entirely in the open air on New  
Jersey hills and in Virginia. He loved  
to hunt and fish, was a crack shot, and  
an excellent horseback rider. He was  
an athlete as well, and was fond of all  
manly sports. When about 18 years  
old he lost his father, an Episcopal  
clergyman. Very soon after this his  
mother also died, leaving him a fortune  
thrown upon his own resources, he  
worked his way through college by  
teaching. He had more than physical  
ability, and was a student as well as anathlete. His education was finished in  
Europe. In knowledge of Latin and  
Greek he was well equipped; he was a  
good Hebrew scholar, a mathematician,  
and a machinist. Having been trou-  
bled with asthma, he went to Eu-  
rope, and while there conceived the idea  
of founding a religious order, which  
should do among men much the same  
sort of work as is done by sisters in the  
church among women. It should con-  
sist of men who would give up the  
world and sacrifice their lives in doing  
good. A son of Bishop Huntington  
heard of this idea and offered his ser-  
vices in carrying it out. Four years  
ago these two young men, neither more  
than 27 years of age, met in New York  
and began their monastic life.Their labors and devotion have con-  
tinued during this period. At present  
the number which has entered the  
order is four. The father is the young  
Princeton graduate who was his found-  
er—the Rev. Robert S. Dod. Of late  
his old attacks of illness have returned,  
and last summer he went to Texas,  
where he has since resided on a ranch.  
Young Mr. Huntington recently took  
upon himself the vows of the order, and  
was received by Assistant Bishop  
Potter. There have been two other  
members of the order, one of whom re-  
signed a year ago and is now in the  
Episcopalian ministry.In order to belong to the Holy Cross  
a promise is required to surrender for-  
ever all that one possesses of worldly  
property, to refrain from marriage, to  
follow the example of the Lord in  
thought, and word, and deed, and to  
give perfect obedience to the rules of  
the order and the commands of its su-  
periors. In following out their obli-  
gations, the members live with exceed-  
ing plainness. No carpets are on the  
floors, only the plainest furniture in  
the rooms, and only the simplest food  
lies on the table. The order expects  
something to have a bearing on its own,  
in which its ideas can be more perfect-  
ly carried out.The daily life of these men is occu-  
pied in prayer and missionary work on  
the east side of the city. It is their  
custom not to turn aside from the  
straight path to attend to their labor-  
ing, and they never attend  
public meetings. Their work is prac-  
tical. Besides teaching in the city mis-  
sion schools, they last summer founded  
a school in the country where boys  
might be taught trades, and they have  
now in mind a home for orphans.  
When tramps visit this house for as-  
sistance they are sent to the cellar,  
where they earn a meal or lodging  
with saw and saw-buck.—N. Y. Com-  
mercial Advertiser.

## Lincoln's Tendencies.

The late Isaac N. Arnold, in the bi-  
ography of Abraham Lincoln, which he  
lived to complete, though not to see in  
print, gives these little touching proofs  
of the great man's tenderness of heart.While Lincoln was serving as a cap-  
tain in the Blackhawk war an old and  
half-starving Indian strayed into the  
camp of his company, all of whose  
members were exasperated by the bar-  
barities lately perpetrated on the set-  
tlers, and some of them were armed.  
Lincoln himself—had lost near relatives at the  
hands of the savages. In a frenzy of  
blind rage the soldiers refused to recog-  
nize the Indian's "safe conduct" and  
had cocked their muskets, determined  
to dispatch him, when Lincoln rushed  
forward, knocking up the pieces, and  
declared the man should not be killed.  
But the mob's passions were aflame and  
for some moments it seemed likely that  
Lincoln and his protégé would both be  
shot down. After a pause the militia  
lowered their weapons and sullenly  
turned away. "I never," said an eye-  
witness, "in all my life saw Lincoln so  
rouged before."In the early days of his practice at  
the Springfield bar, Lincoln was com-  
ing home from a neighboring county  
seat with a party of lawyers, riding  
two by two along a country lane. Lin-  
coln and a comrade were abreast in the  
rear, and when the rest stopped to  
water their horses his companion came  
up alone. "Where is Lincoln?" was  
the inquiry. "Oh," replied the com-  
rade, "when I saw him last he had  
caught two young birds, which the  
wind had blown over his head, and he  
was hunting up the nest to put them  
back into it." In a short time Lincoln  
rode up, having found the nest and re-  
placed its inmates.—Pittsburg Chroni-  
cle.

## The Defenses of Holland.

A considerable sum is to be spent  
this year in completing the defenses of  
Holland. The system which has been  
adopted is peculiar, but is apparently  
well adapted to the characteristics of  
the country in which it is being carried  
out. While other nations, when in-  
vasion threatens, build up their armies,  
in Holland the order will be given for  
the "mobilization of the waters." When  
this operation is effected, a water-line  
from five to ten miles wide and  
some sixty miles long will be created,  
directly barring the advance of the in-  
vader coming from the east. Above  
the surface of this inundation nothing  
will be visible but a few narrow roads  
raised on embankments, enfiladed by  
fortifications bristling with cannon.  
The water for the most part will be  
only a few inches deep, so that it will  
be navigable by hostile gun-vessels  
of flotilla; while the great trench cut  
to the ground will frustrate any attempt  
to wade through the inundation. The  
contingency of an invasion taking  
place in the winter, when the waters  
might be frozen over, is ingeniously  
provided for. The depth of the inunda-  
tion will then be increased, and the  
waters allowed to freeze on the sur-  
face. The water below will afterward  
be drained off, leaving the crust of ice  
ready to break in under the weight of  
the first troops who attempt to cross it.  
—St. James's Gazette.Everything on the earth and in the  
air above is permeated with the earth's  
magnetic force—it goes through your  
clothes, it penetrates your bodies, it  
surrounds your brain—it is a part of life  
itself. Gauss, the illustrious German  
astronomer, has computed (taking as a  
unit of his measure a magnet, four-  
teen inches long, one inch wide, one-  
fourth inch thick, weighing one pound,  
made of the hardest steel and of the  
strongest magnetic force possible) the  
earth's magnetic force as equal to  
8,464,000,000,000,000,000 such mag-  
nets. The attractive or lifting power  
of such a magnet is about ten pounds,  
which would make the attractive  
power of the earth 42,310,000,000,000,  
000,000 tons. If this magnetism were  
equally distributed throughout the  
mass of the earth, the magnetic inten-  
sity of each cubic yard would be equal  
to six of these magnets, or about six  
pounds attractive force. Prof. Mayer  
has shown that this magnetic influence,  
this invisible force, is a power filling  
space to an unknown distance, and  
radiating in the lines of the magnetic force  
very much as the rays of the sunlight,  
the lines of the earth's magnetic force  
being from south to north, as indicated  
by the compass needle.

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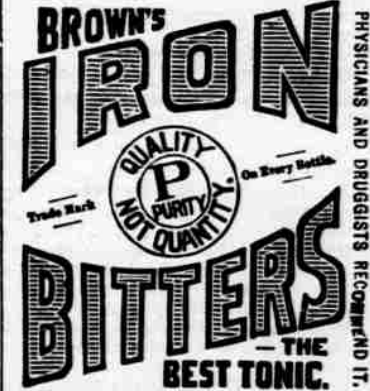
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